



# Net Neutrality Regulatory Proposals: Operational and Engineering Implications for Wireless Networks and the Consumers They Serve

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## Agenda

- Wireless Industry Innovation
- Capacities
- Data Consumption
- Quality of Service
- Network Management
- Device Impact

This presentation is a summary of the Rysavy Research paper published by Mobile Future at <a href="http://www.mobilefuture.org/FCCJanuary14">http://www.mobilefuture.org/FCCJanuary14</a>

#### **Innovation Areas**

#### Mobile Broadband: Wireless Technology Innovation Combined with Internet Innovation

Innovation Area	Technologies	
Processing	Digital signal processing for radio, huge computing power	
Radio	Modulation, multiplexing, antennas	
Internet Protocols	IP-based multimedia services including video and voice	
Memory	Large capacity storage for songs, photos, video	
Mobile Platforms	Smartphones, notebooks, netbooks, smartbooks, mobile Internet devices	
Applications	Well over 100,000 for smartphones alone	
Web Technologies	Internet-hosted applications/content	

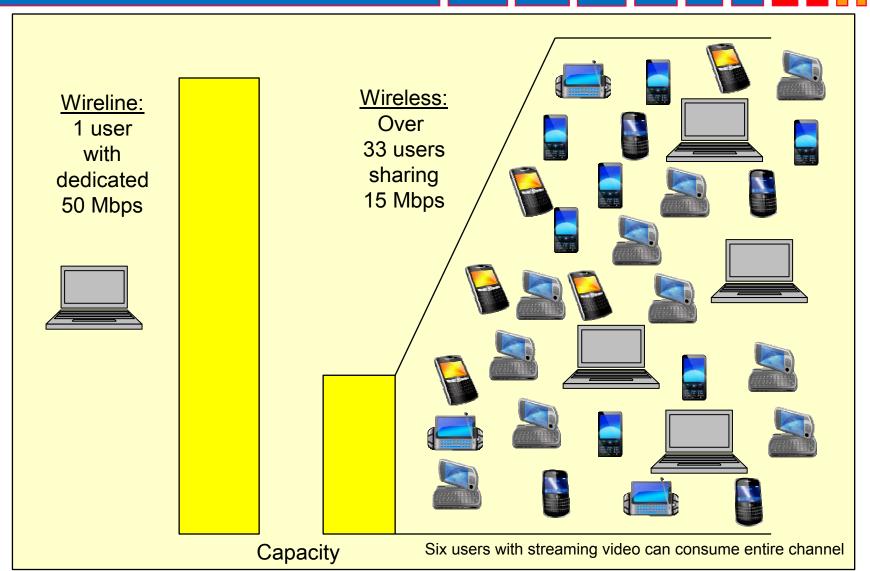
## Wireless Capacities

Capacity: extremely finite.

Small number of users can overwhelm capacity.

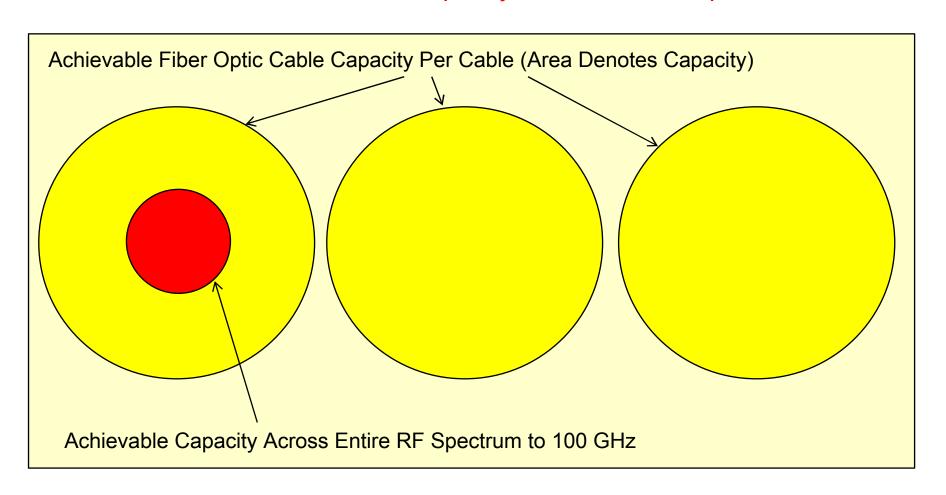
Technology	Spectral Efficiency (bps/Hz)	Bandwidth Used Downlink	Downlink Capacity
EV-DO	0.75	3 X 1.25 MHz	2.81 Mbps
HSPA	0.75	1 X 5 MHz	3.75 Mbps
HSPA	0.75	2 X 5 MHz	7.5 Mbps
WiMAX	1.0	1 X 10 MHz 2/3 downlink	6.7 Mbps
LTE	1.5	1 X 10 MHz	15 Mbps

# Wireline Capacity Compared to Wireless



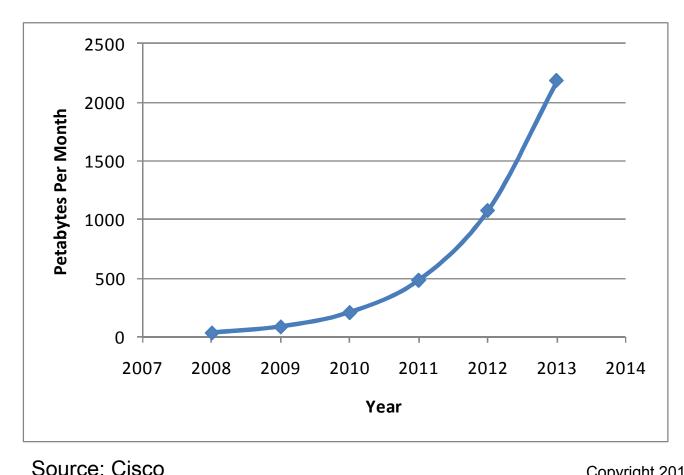
### Fiber vs. RF

One fiber strand has more capacity than entire RF spectrum.



# Mobile Broadband Data Consumption

Mobile Broadband: 131% annual growth Many 3G networks: data traffic > voice traffic



# Traffic and Network Management

#### **Traffic Management:**

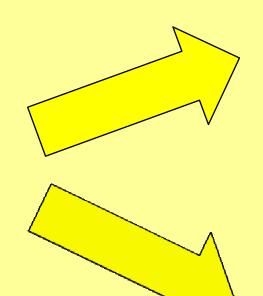
Guaranteed versus non-guaranteed bit rate

Bit error rate

Minimum and maximum throughput

Amount of delay (traffic prioritization)

Admission control



#### **Next Generation Services:**

VolP

Reliable video in conversational and streaming modes

**New services** 

#### **Capacity Management:**

Allocating capacity per user service plans

Preventing abusive use of the network

## **Device Improvements**

That Individual User Benefits Performance **Improvements** in **User Device** All Users in the Network Since Network is Now More Efficient Also Benefits Types of Improvements: - More efficient voice handling - Advanced radio capabilities - Awareness of network type

#### Conclusion

Not all bits are the same.

Scheduling, prioritization, and resource allocation is core to efficient and optimal wireless operation.

Network neutrality impacts traffic management, hence affecting:

- Creative new applications based on QoS (e.g., reliable voice, reliable video).
- Implementation of network management schemes (e.g., slowing down users with excessive traffic).
- Creation of flexible service plans.
- Deployment of most efficient device/network configurations.